

AMERICANS DRIVE ALL BEFORE THEM TO THE AISENE RIVER

ing toward Violaines. Many fires are raging and explosions are occurring over the whole area from which the Germans are retreating.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—British troops are reported to have captured Neuve Chapelle in Flanders. Field Marshal Haig's forces crossed the Canal du Nord on the whole front except from Havrincourt north to the Scarpe.

[Capture of Neuve Chapelle indicates an advance of two miles in that region. The British, aided by French heavy artillery, captured the town in the great battle on March 9, 1916, and held it until the German drive of this year. It is about twelve miles from Lille.]

On the Flanders front the British are established in portions of the old German front line east of Neuve Chapelle and in the old British line in the Fauquissart sector. The British also have advanced northwest of Armentieres.

Striking straight for St. Quentin, the British have forced crossings of the Somme south of Peronne and advanced nearly four miles in some places, to-day's report from Field Marshal Haig showed. Southeast of Peronne the British have reached Athies and Mons-en-Chaussee. They have captured the village of Doint. South of Peronne they have captured the villages of St. Christ-Briest and Le Mesnil-Bruntel. A number of prisoners were taken.

[Mons-en-Chaussee is nearly four miles east of the battle line, as it was when the former reports were issued. Athies is south and slightly west. Doint indicates an advance of a mile and a half at that point.]

North of Peronne British forces are in possession of the town of Bussu and are in the immediate vicinity of Templeux-la-Fosse, Norli and Equancourt.

Between the Somme and the Oise French troops have captured the block of hills known as the Outcourt Massif, which is within three miles of Chauny. The French have secured a good hold on the northern bank of the Ailette, and on the terrain between that river and the Oise. They are approaching, if they are not actually on, the Hindenburg line at St. Gobain Massif.

[The first long range German gun to fire against Paris was located in the forest of St. Gobain.]

Since Aug. 8 the Germans have employed in the western front fighting 103 divisions (1,236,000 men), it was estimated to-day. Of these twenty-nine were placed on the battle line, withdrawn and then sent into action again. In addition, five Austrian divisions were used. One of them was broken up.

Attention frequently has been called to the Somme, Du Nord and Tortille waterline as being a check to the progress of tanks. This check has now been overcome, and except in the north, there is now no water line between the Entente Allies and the Hindenburg line.

From Havrincourt the British line now runs to the west of Bouancourt and through Bussu to Mons-en-Chaussee, Atries and Matigny, 3½ miles northwest of Ham.

The important feature of this morning's news is that the Canal du Nord has been crossed by the British on the whole front except from Havrincourt to the River Scarpe, and that the French and British have secured a footing on the eastern side of the whole water line down to Ham. The Entente Allied forces are now about four miles from Ham, and they still are making progress.

AMERICANS CHASE GERMAN WITH MACHINE GUNS ON AUTOS OVER A COUNTRY LAID IN RUINS

Find Wrecks of Freight Cars and Airdromes From Which the Enemy Made Air Raids on Paris.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE FRONT, Thursday, Sept. 5 (Associated Press).—In their endeavor to keep up with the Germans who are retreating beyond the River Aisne, the Americans have organized automobile machine gun detachments with three men to each car. More than thirty cars were operating north of the Vesle River.

As not much German infantry had been sighted, the automobile machine gunners were uncertain just where their advance might lead them. This outfit had supplies of food and equipment to enable them to keep after the Germans for days.

As the Americans pressed forward it was a different sight than that which had greeted them in their advance from the Marne to the Vesle. From the Vesle northward over the plateau the Germans had cleaned up virtually everything, taking with them all of value or of use and were burning that which they could not move northward or which might be of use to the French and Americans. Between the Marne and the Vesle the Germans had left great stores of supplies and ammunition because of their hasty withdrawal.

The roads on the plateau north of the Vesle were in fairly good condition although in some places over ravines the Germans had endeavored to destroy small bridges. Engineers

quickly repaired the roads and Americans on foot and on horseback and mule teams, automobile trucks and motorcycles went ahead along grain fields overrunning with weeds and passed villages and houses shot to pieces, but nowhere encountering anything of military value.

The plateau for every few miles was dotted with frames of German airdromes, from some of which, the Americans say, German raiders who bomb Paris operated. Three or four of these frames stand in aviation fields at a score of places. The American officers believe that this plateau must have been the principal German aviation site for operating against Paris and the districts in between.

The canvas coverings for the hangars were taken by the Germans when they retired and the wooden frames were so damaged by shells that they are virtually worthless.

Behind the advancing Americans in the desolate valley of the Vesle between Hazebrouck and Fismette the Germans burned the freight cars along the railroad and twisted skeletons of the cars are standing on the tracks. The trees along the roadway between Hazebrouck and Fismette had been cut down by German saws and by German shells. The stone houses in Fismette have shell holes in their sides and roofs and some were smashed by German bombers who endeavored to drive out the Americans.

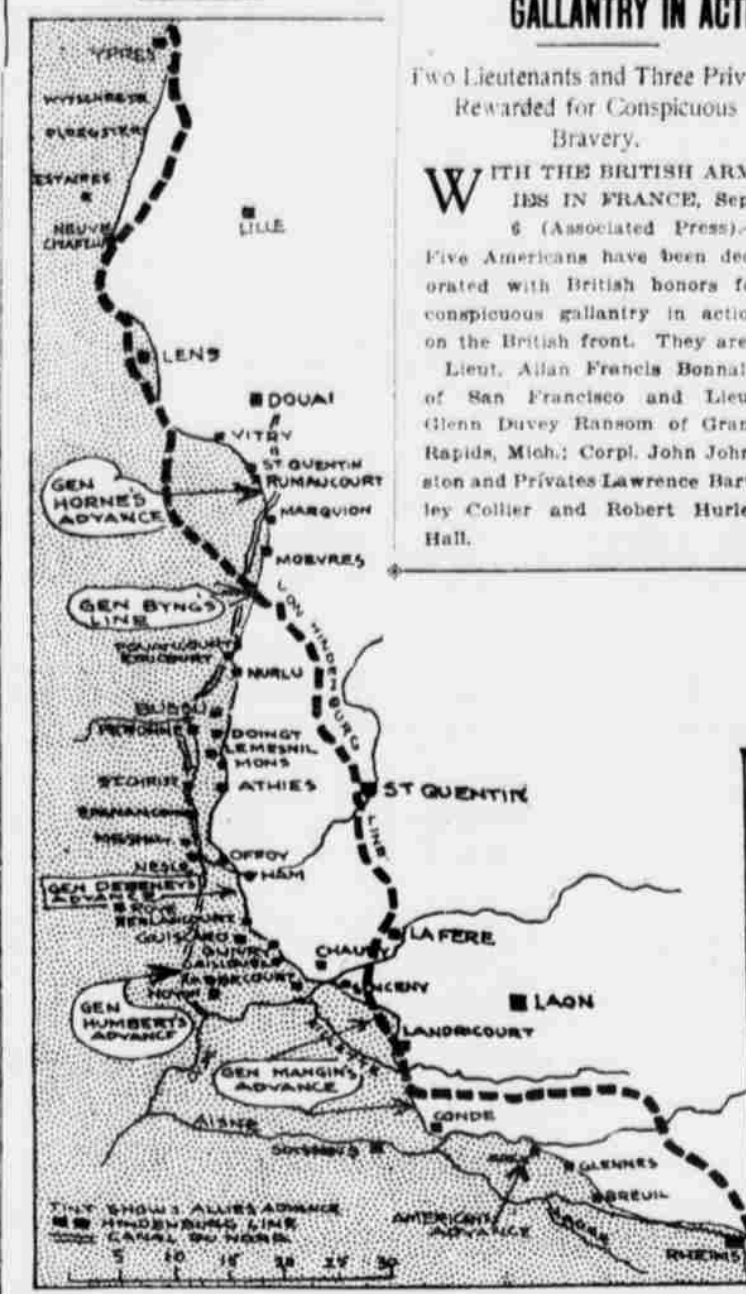
GERMANS FORCED FROM VESLE BY BATTLE MANY MILES AWAY

Blow Struck on Soissons Plateau and Defeat of Enemy at Torny-Sorny Resulted in Retreat Farther East.

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Thursday, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—There never was a nearer view of a strategic offensive than that found in which the Germans were put to flight by the Americans many miles to the west. The German army attempted to force the Americans back, but they were tactically successful in driving them back. The German army was defeated in a battle many miles away from it.

Though the German withdrawal from the Vesle is the most showy event in this sector, by far the most serious one was their defeat between

MAP SHOWING ADVANCE BY ALLIES IN WIPING OUT ALL GERMAN GAINS



BRITAIN DECORATES FIVE AMERICANS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION

Two Lieutenants and Three Privates Rewarded for Conspicuous Bravery.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 6 (Associated Press).—Five Americans have been decorated with British honors for conspicuous gallantry in action on the British front. They are: Lieut. Allan Francis Bonnalie of San Francisco and Lieut. Glenn Duvey Ransom of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Corp. John Johnston and Privates Lawrence Bartley Collier and Robert Hurley Hall.

ENOUGH AIRPLANES TO PROTECT ARMY, PERSHING REPORTS

Gen. March Announces Messages From France Show Increased Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Confidential messages from Gen. Pershing and other reports from France indicate that the American Army now is supplied with sufficient airplanes of all kinds to protect its men in battle. Gen. March, Chief of Staff, gave this information to members of the House Military Committee to-day at their weekly conference at the War Department.

Transportation of United States troops in France has been highly organized by Col. Samuel M. Felton, who has returned home and reported that the situation is eminently satisfactory. Gen. March told the committee.

ONLY MINOR POINTS HIT AS HEARINGS OPEN ON TAX BILL

Mail Order Houses and Brokers Voice Objections to Provisions Affecting Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Hearings on the new revenue bill began to-day before the Senate Finance Committee, to continue until the measure is passed by the House. Few representatives of business interests appeared and their criticism was directed at minor points rather than the bill revenue producing income and war excess provisions.

The first protest came from mail order houses, for which the bill proposes a 1 per cent. tax on gross sales over \$100,000 for business years ending June 30. G. H. Edwards, President of the Williams Stores Company of New York, objected particularly to the retroactive feature, and also asserted the tax singles out the mail order business, exempting sales made by telephone or by express. His arguments were endorsed by William R. Heath, Buffalo soap manufacturer.

The special tax, ranging from \$100 to \$250 a year, on stock brokers was opposed by John Hinkley of the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Brokers, he said, already are heavily taxed and unable to pass along the special tax to their clients.

VISCOUNT FRENCH PRAISES ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICANS

Declares They Have Established Right to Participate in Glory of Marne.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Field Marshal Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland, sent the following telegram to the British Ministry of Information on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of the Marne: "I am rejoiced to know that the American Army by their splendid achievements in the last three months have established their right to participate in the glory which must ever be associated with the Marne, by reason of the victories of 1914 and 1918. Viscount French also sent a similar telegram to Paris congratulating the French Army."

U. S. NOW LEADS WORLD IN PRODUCTION OF SHIPS

1,636,403 Deadweight Tons Delivered Since Jan. 1, Against Great Britain's 1,545,826.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—America now is leading the world in ship production. Comparison of figures on deliveries announced by the Shipping Board with unofficial figures on the output of the yards in the United Kingdom show that plants in this country have delivered 1,636,403 deadweight tons since Jan. 1, while British yards have turned out 1,545,826 tons. American yards began to take the lead over those in the United Kingdom two months ago. In August yards in the United States increased their lead, delivering 322,650 deadweight tons, compared with 157,019 deadweight tons for the United Kingdom.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation, through Director General Charles M. Schwab and Vice President Charles Piez, is working out a new shipbuilding policy, whereby each Eastern yard will confine itself to the construction of one type of vessel. "It ought to increase ship production next year by several hundred thousand tons," said Mr. Schwab.

GERMANY MAY SEEK TO REGAIN LOST WAR BALANCE BY SEA BLOW

Kaiser Broadens Powers of Admiralty Chief and Calls Aide to Staff Duty.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—News in to-day's papers that the Chief of the German Admiralty Staff has had new powers conferred on him, by which his control over the fleet is widened, may indicate that the Kaiser contemplates veiling on the German Navy to redress at sea the lost balance of the land war.

It is significant that a naval officer, Capt. Lewetow, is being taken from active service, where in he is said to have distinguished himself, in order to assume the post as Chief of the new Naval Staff attached to main headquarters.

PROSECUTOR CALLS I. W. W. CHICAGO BOMB PLANTER

Leader Is Said to Have Been Positively Identified—Haywood's Sister Held.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—In a statement to-day Michael F. Sullivan, Assistant State's Attorney, declared that a prisoner arrested last night, who is an I. W. W. leader, had been positively identified as having been implicated in planting the bomb in the Chicago Federal Building Wednesday.

Explosion of the bomb killed four persons and seriously injured a score of others. Mr. Sullivan said the prisoner had been identified by four persons as "the man with a black Fedora hat, who ran from the building, leaped into a black automobile and was whirled away" shortly before the bomb exploded.

Several members of the I. W. W. organization, rounded up after the bombing, are still being held. Among them is John W. Wilson, formerly William D. Haywood's secretary. Mrs. Minnie Wynn, sister of Haywood, was arrested to-day in a raid on a west side house in connection with the bomb explosion.

WILSON ABANDONS TOUR. Expected to Make at Least One Loan Speech, However.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President Wilson has been forced to change plans for his Liberty Loan tour of the country and will conduct his part in the great selling campaign for the most part from the White House.

Because of rapidly changing world events he believed a trip into the West now would "extend too far the line of communication between the General and his headquarters." It is likely, however, that the President will make one speech or more in the East and will issue a number of statements from the White House giving account of the Administration's attitude and showing why the great new loan is vital to the cause of victory. He is writing one loan "ad" now.

STOCK QUOTATIONS 1 P. M.

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